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Our Seeds Grow Friends

1925



Washburn-Wilson Seed Co.

Moscow, Idaho

SIXTH EDITION

Ask Your Local Dealer to Supply You With Our Seeds

INDEX

Asparagus	2	Mangel, stock	5
Alfalfa	22	Meadow Fescue	24
Barley	27	Muskmelon	11
Beans, garden	3, 4	Mustard	12
Beans, field	28	Nasturtium	20
Bee Supplies	31	Oats	27
Beets, table	4, 5	Onion Seed	10
Beets, stock	5	Onion Sets	16
Beets, sugar	5	Parcel Post Rates	2
Brooders	29	Parsnip	14
Brome Grass	24	Peas, garden	13
Brussels Sprouts	5	Peas, field	28
Cabbage	7	Peppers	14
Carrots	6	Pumpkin	14
Cantaloupe	11	Plants, vegetable	17
Cauliflower	6	Potatoes, seed	13
Celery	6	Poultry Supplies	30
Clovers	23	Poultry Feeds	32
Corn, sweet	8	Radish	15
Corn, field	26	Rape	23
Cucumber	7	Redtop	24
Feeds, poultry	32	Rhubarb	14
Feeds, stock	32	Rutabaga	16
Fertilizers	32	Rye	27
Fertilo	32	Salsify	14
Field Peas	28	Seed Grades	21
Flax	27	Seed Grains	27
Flower Seeds	19, 20, 21	Slender Wheat Grass	24
Fountains, chick	30	Spinach	12
Grasses, lawn	25	Squash	15
Grasses, field	24, 25	Sunflower	26
Grass Seeder	21	Sugar Beets	5
Gypsum	32	Sweet Corn	8
Hoppers, feed	20	Sweet Clover	22
Inoculation	21	Swiss Chard	5
Incubators	29	Timothy	24
Incubator Supplies	29	Tomato	17
Insecticides	25, 30	Turnip	16
Kale	10	Vetches	23
Kentucky Bluegrass	25	Vegetable Plants	17
Kohl Rabi	10	Watermelon	12
Landplaster	32	Western Rye Grass	24
Lawn Grasses	25	Wheat	27
Leek	10	Wil-Bo Seeder	21
Lettuce	9	Worm Repellent	25

Your Local Dealer Can Furnish You With
Our Packet and Bulk Seeds



F. L. KENNARD
*In Charge of Seed
Production*



H. N. WILSON
Secretary-Manager



R. K. BONNETT
*In Charge Garden and
Field Seed Dept's.*

To Our Customers:

It is impossible for us to show you the wonderful flowers, the tender peas, the delicious melons, and the yield of field crops each season when you purchase seed for planting. Yet, you look at the finished product when you open a packet of seeds, only in miniature. A favorable soil, sunshine, and moisture, and the right care will produce that result, provided, it has been given the right start—the use of good seed.

Good seed means, trueness to name, purity, vitality, vigor, adaptability, and years of breeding and selection behind it. That is our work, to furnish you just that kind of seed. We try to limit the varieties offered to those that have proven best in your section. If there are others better, we desire to hear from you about them. By testing them carefully in our trial grounds, we can compare them with the best, and will gladly pass the information on to you.

The past season was very unfavorable for the production of vegetable seeds and short crops have been experienced thruout the seed trade. We are able to offer you seeds of the best quality with only slight advances in prices in a few items.

Very truly yours,

WASHBURN-WILSON SEED CO.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO ORDERS

How to Ship—Write your name, postoffice, state, and railroad plainly on each order. If a portion of your order is to be shipped by freight or express, give us careful instructions as to shipping point.

Use Our Order Sheet—You will find an order sheet inclosed in this catalog for your use. Be careful to state the variety as well as the kind of seed desired. Check the prices quoted with the seeds ordered after completing your list of requirements. Keep a copy of your order for your own reference, so that shipment can be checked upon its receipt.

Terms—Personal checks, money orders, drafts, may be sent in payment of orders. In case of small purchases, stamps may be submitted. In case of freight or express orders, payment of transportation in advance is necessary if there is no agent at your shipping point.

Errors—We take the greatest care possible in filling orders. In case of mistakes in filling orders, please notify us, giving details, as we want all orders correct.

In some instances, it is necessary to "back order" an item which is temporarily out of stock. You will find notice of this omission with your order as received. These back orders are filled at the earliest possible time.

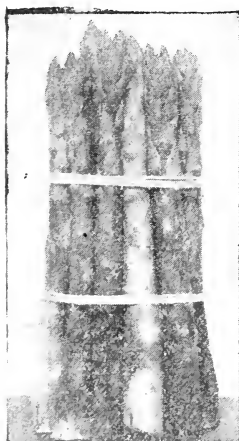
Parcel Post—Small shipments of seed are sent parcel post. The weight limit in zones 1, 2, and 3 is 70 lbs., which must include weight of container as well as merchandise. In zones 4 and 5, the weight limit is 50 lbs.

Poisons, such as lead arsenate, Paris green, etc., cannot be sent thru the mails and must be sent by express.

All garden seeds quoted by the packet, ounces, and pound are sent postage prepaid. Large quantities, field seeds and sundry articles must include additoinal remittance for postage. Always allow an additional pound on the postage rate for containers.

Parcel Post Zone Rates

1st and 2nd Zones 1 to 150 miles	3rd Zone 150 to 300 miles	4th Zone 300 to 600 miles	5th Zone 600 to 1000 miles
5 cents for first lb., 1 cent each additional lb. 70 lb. limit	6 cents for first lb., 2 cents each additional lb. 70 lb. limit	7 cents for first lb., 4 cents each additional lb. 50 lb. limit	8 cents for first lb., 6 cents each additional lb. 50 lb. limit.



GARDEN SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

One ounce of asparagus seed will produce 300 or more plants. If sown in drills, the plants may then be thinned to three inches apart in the row. If the rows are spaced 12 to 14 inches apart, the crop will produce in this manner for at least two seasons and may then be transplanted to a wider spacing for the permanent bed.

PALMETTO—Extensively grown for the market and for home use. The stalks develop very early in the season and are of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; \$1.00 lb. Postpaid

BEANS

One pound will plant fifty feet of drill.

Culture—Plant in worm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled warm weather in spring and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made two feet apart, and the beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or three or four beans in hills six to eight inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry.

GREEN POD VARIETIES

Early Six Weeks—One of the earliest dwarf varieties with long, flat, slightly curved pods. The plants are dark green in color, very leafy, and produce over a long period. The flowers are pink and the seeds olive brown with a dark brown ring around the attachment.

Red Valentine—A standard green-podded variety growing erect and tree-like. The pods are slightly curved and are bunched on the plant thus aiding in harvest. While slightly stringy, they are excellent for a main canning crop.

Stringless Green Pod—This excellent variety needs little description as it is extensively grown. It is vigorous and hardy and very productive. The pods are large, curved and bent backward toward the stem end. The seeds are oblong, oval and full, of dark chocolate brown color.

WASHBURN WHITE STRING—This variety while low growing, has a tendency to produce some vines. The leaflets tho small and fleshy are very numerous. The flowers are white and the pods are of excellent quality, even when fully developed. The mature seeds are well suited to cooking in the place of other dry beans. With favorable conditions, this variety will produce from mid-season to very late and is ideal for canning.

Early Refugee—A stocky dwarf variety of vigorous growth. The pods are medium in size and fine grained. The seeds are irregularly marked with fawn and bluish black. A very popular variety with the shipper and home canner.

Refugee or 1000 to 1—A dwarf variety with tendril-like branches. A hardy, late, but productive sort. The flowers are pink, and the pods are slender, brittle, and of good quality.

Dwarf Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—A low growing, very compact, early variety. The pods are stout, flat, greenish yellow in color, splashed with carmine. The green shelled beans are large and attractive. This variety is used for commercial canning in many sections.

WAX POD VARIETIES

GOLDEN WAX—An early maturing, stocky, very popular variety. The pods are medium in size, very stout, slightly curved, bright yellow with a greenish tinge. The seeds are round-oval half white with fawn and light purple markings.

Prolific Black Wax—A reliable, productive type with fairly straight slender pods.

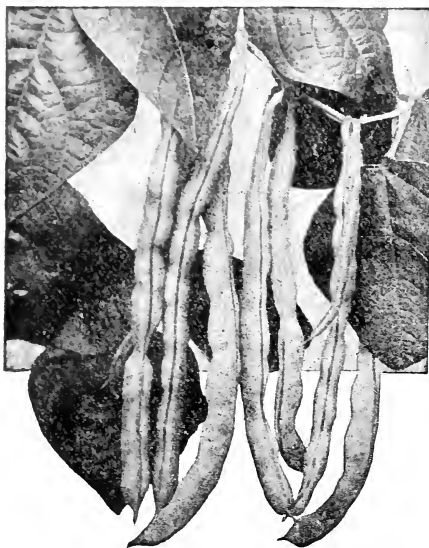
Pencil Pod Black Wax—A selection of the Black Wax for long slender fleshy pods of high quality. A desirable bean for the home garden.

Wardwell Kidney Wax—A flat podded variety growing somewhat open and spreading, quite early in ripening. The seeds are white and irregularly marked with dark brown and buff. One of the standard main crop varieties.

All Bush Varieties: Large carton 15c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c, Postpaid; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Add postage.



Washburn White String



Kentucky Wonder

BEANS—Pole and Climbing

GREEN AND WAX POD VARIETIES

White Creasback—A rather poor climber but early, hardy, and excellent for snap beans. The seeds are oblong of ivory white color.

Lazy Wife—A well known variety grown for its excellent attractive quality. While the plants climb poorly, they are hardy and productive. The seeds are large, oval, sub-globular and white in color.

KENTUCKY WONDER—The favorite pole variety in the family garden. While it is desirable to train them upon a brush or pole, they will produce in dry areas without damage to the pods if allowed to trail on the ground. The choice pole variety for late canning and for snap beans. If left until the beans shell, they are excellent for use with late varieties of sweet corn for home use and canning.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—Similar in habits of growth to Kentucky Wonder, but the pods are light yellow in color. This variety is generally earlier in harvest than the former variety.

All Pole Varieties: Large Carton 15c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c. Postpaid.

BEANS—Lima

BUSH AND POLE VARIETIES

Henderson Bush—The seed of this variety has been grown in this section for many seasons and selected for early maturity. It is possible to produce lima beans from this selection where the later sorts will not mature. The plants are very dwarf with shiny green leaves. The pods are very broad, short, sharp pointed and dark green in color.

Pole—A tall growing pole type of lima, much later in maturity than the bush variety. The seeds are larger and very desirable for use as dry beans.

All Limas: Large Carton 15c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c. Postpaid.

BEETS

Table beets should be grown in every garden as they are produced with little effort and supply the table with greens as well as excellent roots.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Culture—For early table beets, have drills 16 to 30 inches apart, and sow the seed about 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be put in good shape. Give thorough and clean cultivation, and thin the plants to stand 4 inches apart in the rows. For succession sow at intervals until middle of July. For the earliest sowings a light dressing of nitrate of soda, say 100 lbs. per acre, will work wonders.

TABLE VARIETIES

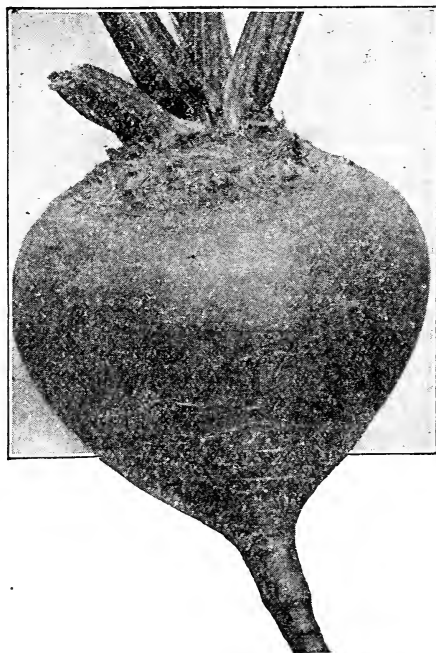
Early Blood Turnip—The roots are nearly round, but somewhat flattened in this standard variety. The flesh is a bright red, fine in texture and of good flavor. While not so early as Detroit Dark Red, it is very popular in the home garden.

DETROIT DARK RED—One of the best sorts for general use, either fresh for the table or for canning. It is very smooth, dark red, medium in size and globe shaped; a portion of the root grows above the surface of the ground, making it easy to judge the size at harvest.

Extra Early Egyptian—A very early variety with a small top. The roots are distinctly flattened and medium in thickness. They are dark red in color with distinct zones of lighter shade. Owing to the early maturity, they do not keep as well as the later varieties.

Eclipse—Another early variety with a round top shaped, bright red root. The flesh is zoned with pinkish-white layers.

All Beets: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.



Detroit Dark Red

Mangels and Stock Varieties

Many farms in the non-irrigated sections grow a small acreage of stock beets on low moist land for winter feed for livestock. On irrigated land, they can be grown wherever conditions are favorable. The only difficulty in producing a heavy tonnage is in securing a satisfactory stand and in damage from insect pests. Yields of 8 to 20 tons are secured under favorable conditions.

Danish Sludstrup—A long reddish-yellow, oval-shaped root, growing more than half above ground. A very heavy yielding variety that is easily harvested.

Giant Intermediate—This variety is similar to Sludstrup and very popular for stock feeding.

GOLDEN TANKARD—A mangel with a rich sugary flavor and of high feeding value. The skin and flesh are yellowish in color.

Improved Mammoth Long Red—A favorite variety because of the yield and quality. The roots are nearly cylindrical in shape, light red in color, growing well above ground.

Giant Half Sugar Rose—The skin of this mangel is of a rose color and the flesh is white. It is of very high sugar content and considered as a choice feed by the dairyman.



Half Sugar Rose Mangel

Sugar Beet

While most of the sugar beet seed used by the commercial grower is furnished by the sugar companies in contracting their crop, many farmers desire to grow a small acreage of sugar beets for home use or for market. Our stock has been selected for its high sugar content and quality. Only those stockings that show a high percentage of sugar are used for the production of seed.

Sperling Elite—A white fleshed variety growing well below ground, very productive and of fine quality.

All Stock Beets: 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.



Lucullus Chard

SWISS CHARD

Every home garden should contain a few rows of the leafy vegetable. The top only is suitable for food, using the tender leafy portion for greens. The crop grows rapidly and produces a good crop early in the spring before other leafy crops are ready. Poultrymen grow this crop for green feed for use during the early spring for stock not having access to open range.

Lucullus—An improved variety, selected for its dark green crumpled leaves. The stalks are thick, broad and flat and very tender.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A member of the cabbage family, producing a tall stalk, upon which are borne many small cabbage-like heads. A very tender and palatable vegetable. The crop should be grown and handled like a late variety of cabbage.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 30c; 3 oz. 85c; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid.

Garden Fertilo applied at the rate of 500 lbs. to the acre will increase the yield of all root crops. It pays its own way.

CARROTS

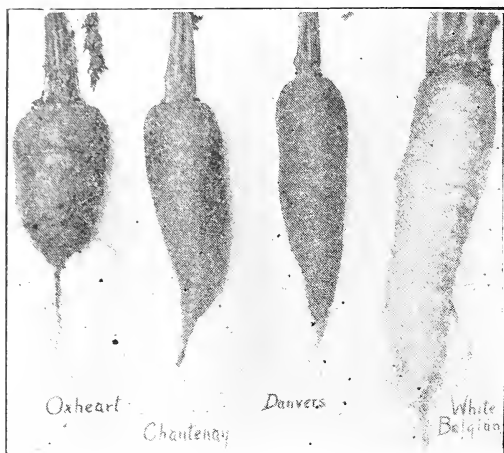
Grow more carrots for summer as well as winter use. Carrots can be started in early spring or summer and continue growth thruout the season. They are ready for use from the middle of the season

thruout the winter and following spring. Carrots are fine, sliced and eaten raw in place of radishes. The crop is hardy, resistant to diseases and very productive.

A small acreage of stock carrots make fine succulent feed for use when green feed is not available. They are of value as a variation in the regular feed for most classes of livestock.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Culture—Carrots do best in warm, deep, rather light and fertile soil that is well supplied with humus, or on strong loam having been in clover and broken the year before. For the earliest crop sow seed of the early short-rooted sorts in April or May in drills a foot apart and thin to 2 inches. For main crop, sow in May or June, or for succession even in July, using the longer rooted varieties. The rows for these may be 16 to 30 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 2, 3 or even 4 inches. To raise carrots for stock the rows may be made wide enough apart, say 2 to 2½ feet, to allow of cultivation by horse-power.



Grown from Our Own Stocks

CHANTENAY OR MODEL—While this carrot is not as popular with the home gardener as the Danvers, it is very good because of its stump rooted character, as it does not break off if dug in hard ground. These carrots average from 5 to 7 inches in length.

Oxheart or Guerande—Very desirable on heavy soil when long rooted carrots are difficult to harvest. The roots are short and stump rooted and very broad at the shoulder.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

STOCK CARROTS

Long Orange—A deep rooted large growing carrot. The roots grow entirely under ground and are very thick at the shoulder, tapering to the tip. A very heavy yielder on light soils.

White Belgian—A white variety of stock carrot, producing very large roots from 8 to 11 inches in length and large at the shoulder.

1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 75c. Postpaid.

CELERY

One ounce will produce 5,000 to 10,000 plants.

Golden Self-blanching—A very early variety, requiring little labor to blanch. The plants are stocky, medium in size, with a golden heart and light yellowish green outer leaves. Very tender and crisp and in demand on the market.

White Plume—An early main crop variety, suitable for fall and winter use. The leaves are bright green with light tips, the inner leaves turning white as the plant matures.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 50c. Postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce 3000 plants.

Culture—For early cauliflower sow seed in hot bed and transplant to cold frame 2 inches each way. Set plants in permanent garden same as cabbage. To blanch draw leaves about the head and tie with tape.

Early Snowball—The best cauliflower grown. Grown for home or market. It is a large, solid headed variety and develops early.

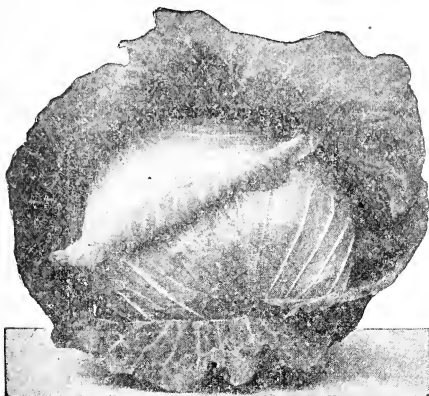
Packet 5c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

See page 17 for plants.

CABBAGE

Sow one ounce for 3000 to 4000 plants, 4 ounces for one acre.

Culture—For plants of the earliest sorts sow seed in January or February under glass, and put out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. Have the plants in the rows 24 inches apart, and rows at least 3 feet apart. Protect against the ravages of cutworms, maggot and green worm. Fertilo Worm Repellant will kill the maggots. Use arsenate of lead for green worms. For late cabbage plants, sow seed in drills in open ground during April and May, and thin in June, giving the plants more room than allowed for earliest cabbages.



Early Jersey Wakefield—An early maturing variety, producing a conical solid head. While not so productive as the later sorts, this variety is in demand because of its early maturity for market.

Early Winingstadt—Medium early, short stemmed, developing a pointed compact head. The leaves have a peculiar twist at the point of the head.

Early Flat Dutch—Similar in shape to the Late Flat Dutch, developing a round flattened head, with few outer spreading leaves. The stems are short and the heads mature medium early.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A widely used medium early variety with short stems and solid round heads. This variety is in demand by the market gardener for general use.

Danish Ballhead—A fine sort for winter storage. The heads are nearly round and very solid and keep well under proper storage conditions.

Late Flat Dutch—The heads of this late variety are round but flattened and grow on a short stem. It is hardy and grows under a wide range of soil conditions and is extensively cultivated for market and family use.

All Cabbage: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

See page 17 for plants.

CUCUMBER

One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Culture—For very early cucumbers, sow April 1st, in a hotbed upon pieces of sod (grass side down), so that they can be readily transplanted to the open ground, in rich soil, when danger of frost is over, or protect by single window panes. For early use, plant if the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way; thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill, after all danger of insects is over. Cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, it destroys their productiveness.

BOSTON PICKLING—A standard early variety for pickling. The plants are very productive, the fruit bright green in color, of medium size, smooth and tender. This variety is generally used for pickling and is also satisfactory for slicing.

Davis Perfect—A strain that has been selected for earliness and yield. It is used quite extensively for hothouse planting as well as for the outside garden. The fruit is long, tapering towards the ends, and maintains its dark green color until well matured. An excellent variety for slicing and table use.

Early Cluster—The fruits are small but very thick on the vines and are suited to early use

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Fruit about the same size as Davis Perfect. This variety is considered the standard for the home garden for slicing and pickling. It is somewhat later than the other varieties listed.

White Spine—The choice of the commercial gardener for early market trade. The fruit rather blunt ended, medium in size, and very tender and crisp.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.15. Postpaid.



Improved Long Green

SWEET CORN

One pound will plant about 100 hills; 8 lbs. per acre.

Culture—While the sweet varieties mature earlier than field corn, it is well to take some risk in early planting. Plant as early as the ground can be worked into good condition, as a slight frost will do but little damage to the plants. The early corn can be forced to supply the early market and by successive plantings, produce thruout the latter part of the summer. The seed should be planted in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering just deep enough to insure moisture for germination. If planted early, increase the number of grains to the hill and later thin to 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

It is advisable to sow several short rows in planting any variety to insure better fertilization and development of ears, rather than a single row across the garden. An early variety planted about every two weeks during the early part of the season will give a long harvest period. In case it is desired to plant the entire crop early, the proper choice of varieties will produce a successive crop.

Peep O Day—A dwarf early variety producing white ears from 5 to 6 inches in length. This is a dwarfed variety producing one to two ears per stalk and the corn is of good quality and flavor.

White Cob Cory—Somewhat similar in habit of growth to Peep O Day, but generally less dwarfed and producing larger ears. A very good variety for early crop.

Early Minnesota—Considered a standard second early variety for the commercial grower or home gardener. The stalks grow to a height of 6 feet and the plants are vigorous and leafy. The kernels are broad, very sweet and tender, and white in color.

Early Evergreen—Our strain of Early Evergreen has been selected and grown in this section. The plants are very hardy and vigorous and exceptionally early. It is ready to harvest about the time of Golden Bantam and many days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are from 7 to 8 inches in length, containing 10 to 12 rows of broad, white grains. The grains, when matured, are more shallow than Stowell's.

GOLDEN BANTAM—The most popular variety of sweet corn grown in this country. While the plant is somewhat dwarfed, the ears are developed well up on the stalks and are easily harvested. The ears are about six inches in length generally 8 rowed and the grains are creamy yellow in color. The flavor of this corn is unsurpassed.

Golden Giant—This variety of Bantam is larger growing than the Golden Bantam, producing ears with 10 to 12 rows of golden grains. The plant has heavier foliage and is more productive than Bantam. It requires a few days longer for harvest but can be used for a main crop in sections where the growing season is long or as a late variety in sections with a shorter growing season.

Stowell's Evergreen—One of the popular mid-late varieties for the market garden. Some prefer it for use as an early fodder corn for stock feeding. The forage yield is heavy and the ears are large and of fine flavor.

Country Gentleman—A late variety of white sweet corn, producing long ears without distinct rows, so that the grains appear to be crowded on the cob and are shoe peg in shape when mature. This variety is too late at high elevations to mature seed, but will often reach the roasting ear stage before frost, so that it may be grown for late harvest and canning.

All Sweet Corn: Large Carton 15c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c. Postpaid. 10 lbs. \$2.50. Add Postage.

LETTUCE

One to two pounds of seed per acre.

Culture—Sow the seed in hotbeds or flats during February or early March. Plant the young seedlings out in flats or cold frame several inches apart each way, and, as soon as a nice, rich, warm spot can be prepared in open ground in spring, transplant the well hardened plants in rows a foot apart, allowing 8 to 12 inches space between the plants in the row. For succession sow seed thinly in open ground, and thin the plants to five or more inches apart. Sow for succession every two weeks until the fall. Some varieties do well in a cool forcing house during winter.

Black Seeded Simpson—This variety is non-heading but is very fine as a leaf lettuce. The leaves are light green, very crisp and wrinkled along the edges.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Early Curled Simpson—Well suited to forcing in the early spring for home use. The seed is white in color and the leaves are light in color and very curly. A favorite for early use in the backyard garden.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Grand Rapids—A strong growing, non-heading sort. The leaves of this variety are golden green in color, heavily curled and of excellent flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Prizehead—An easy variety to start in the home garden as it is hardy and can be planted early. The leaves are large, wavy, greenish tinted with brown and of good quality. While designated as a head lettuce, it is better suited for use as a leaf variety.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Hanson Head—This variety is slightly earlier than the New York. The heads are compact, light yellowish green in color and of sweet crisp quality. It will not stand commercial shipping as does the New York, but should be used in the home garden or for marketing at local points.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

NEW YORK—This variety is becoming more popular each season. The head lettuce industry of the Pacific Northwest has just reached its stride and the demand seems to continue to develop as the acreage is increased.

Much of our New York head lettuce seed is produced locally by experienced growers, who are selecting the best plants for their seed plots. Some seed is often produced by growers of commercial head lettuce from those plants that have failed to produce good heads for market. This makes inferior seed that is not suited to your needs and we refuse to handle such seed. Only the best seed is harvested by our growers, from plants that have made the best heads during the season. If you are growing lettuce as a commercial crop, you cannot afford to take chances on poor seed. Others are using our seed and report excellent quality of crops.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 65c; 1 lb. \$3.00. Postpaid.



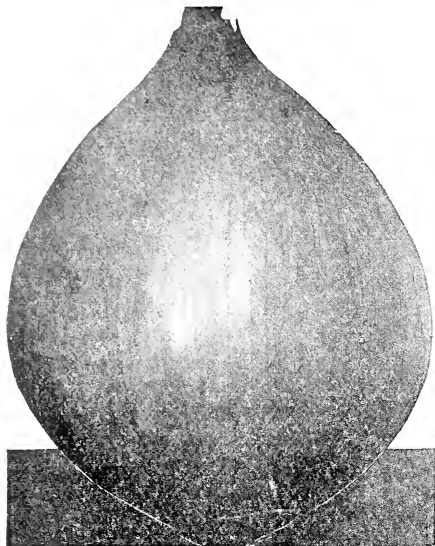
New York Head

IF YOU ARE A COMMERCIAL GROWER, WRITE FOR PRICE ON LARGER QUANTITIES.

YOUR CROP WILL RESPOND TO OUR SPECIAL LETTUCE FERTILIZER

ONIONS

Culture—Onions require a very finely prepared seed bed well enriched and with moisture near the surface. It is useless to plant seed in a loose cloddy seedbed as the seed will not germinate as only a thin stand of weak plants will result. They should be planted early and at a depth of one-half to one inch, pressing the soil firmly over the seed.



Australian Brown—A thick brown skinned onion, noted as a long keeper. This onion is well adapted to general use in the farm garden.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

OREGON YELLOW GLOBE—We have added this choice variety to our list this season because of its keeping qualities and sweet flavor. This onion is somewhat similar in type to the Yellow Globe Danvers, but the skin is somewhat heavier. It is a little darker amber in color, very firm of flesh and selected from those which keep longest during the storage season. We believe that you will prefer this variety to others if given a fair trial.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

Prizetaker—A large growing onion with light yellow skin and mild flesh. One of the most productive grown by the commercial grower. The larger bulbs are often sold in the early fall as Spanish Onions.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Red Wethersfield—One of the best known red skinned varieties. While these onions have a rather strong flavor, they are in demand because of their keeping qualities and productivity.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Southport White Globe—This globe shaped onion produces a very white skin and firm flesh. It is early in maturity and is in demand because of its fine appearance and flavor. It is also a good keeper.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Southport Yellow Globe—These onions grow to a large size and are firm and of good texture. The skin is yellowish and the flesh creamy white.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Yellow Flat Danvers—A flat growing onion of the Danvers quality and flavor. A fairly early variety with a golden yellow skin and good flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A most popular variety for the commercial grower. Many farmers are using our seed and find a ready market for their crop. Many markets prefer a yellow variety and call for this type, because of its shipping and keeping qualities.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

White Portugal or Silverskin—One of the leading white sorts. It is rather flat in shape, growing rapidly so that it is suited to use as an early green onion or left until late summer for home use as a dry onion. The skin is a silvery white and the flesh very firm.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.75. Postpaid.

KALE

Dwarf Curled—The leaves are heavily curled, compact, and desired for table use.

Mammoth—A rank growing variety with large fleshy leaves, well suited for pasturing or winter use for poultry.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 1 lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

LEEK

Giant Musselburgh—The stalks are long and thick and the leaves broad and fan-like.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

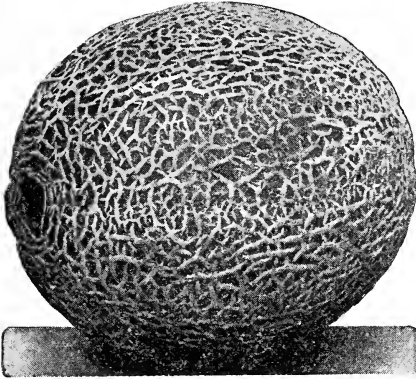
KOHL RABI

Culture—Kohl Rabi should be grown like other turnips. It produces the edible portion above ground, is very palatable and has a mild flavor like a turnip.

Early Purple Vienna—A small variety used for early forcing in the home garden. The skin is purplish in color and the flesh white, excellent in flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

MUSKMELON



One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills per acre.

Culture—Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way for muskmelons, 8 to 10 feet for watermelons. Previous to sowing the seed, mix a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds, after all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground.

Burrell's Gem—A bright orange fleshed melon. This melon is oval in shape, with a dark green skin and a thin rind. The seed cavity is very shallow and the flesh of fine texture and flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Gold Lined Rockyford—A smooth, uniform shaped melon without distinct ribs. The meat is greenish in color with a light golden yellow rim. A very sweet flavored sort.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Hoodoo—(Hearts of Gold)—An early maturing orange meat melon of fine flavor. It is netted like the Rockyford and slightly ribbed. The skin is tough and the flesh very thick and sweet.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

Pollock's 10-25—A salmon tinted main crop melon similar in shape to Rockyford, and densely netted. A choice with many market gardeners.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

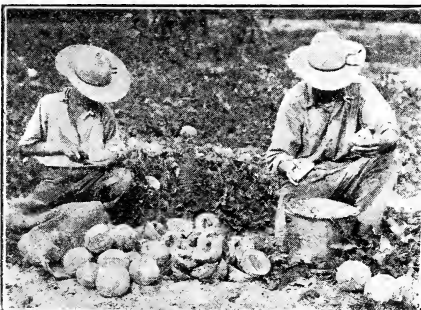
Rockyford or Netted Gem—A standard melon with commercial growers in many sections. The rind is tough, slightly ribbed and finely netted. The flesh is greenish in color and of good flavor. The melons are medium in size and very desirable for shipping.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.15. Postpaid.

"OUR OWN" HEARTS OF GOLD—We are producing our own seed of this wonderful variety because it is one of the best melons on the market. It will stand long shipment, keeps well, and is superior in yield of meat and sweet juicy flavor.

Our seed stock was secured from the originator of this strain and was planted in an isolated section, many miles from other melons, so that it is true to type and quality. All of the melons saved for seed are selected and cut by hand. They are examined carefully to insure the wonderful flavor and the thick juicy flesh of orange color. Our seed field, planted the latter part of May, produced melons ready for market by the 15th of August. With the hills spaced 8 feet

Hand Selection of Our Melon Seed



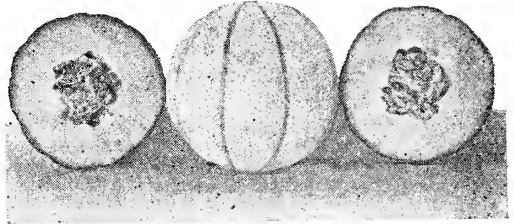
each way and three plants to the hill, the hills developed from 20 to 35 melons each. We regret that you could not sample these melons at harvest time, because we were forced to waste thousands of luscious melons just to secure the seed.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 20c; 3 oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Honey Ball—One of the new cantaloupe varieties placed on the market the past season. It is the result of a cross between a casaba and a cantaloupe. It is a very early melon, uniform in size, of fine quality, and a good shipper. If you want a choice variety, try this one.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 30c; 3 oz. 85c; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid.

Our Hearts of Gold



WATERMELON

Tom Watson—A long oblong melon of fine flavor. The rind is thin but tough and stands shipment well. The meat is a bright red color and of fine quality. A choice variety for the home or market.



Kleckley Sweets

KLECKLEY SWEETS—The standard commercial melon in the Northwest because of its shipping quality and sweetness. This melon attains a very large size and holds a uniform shape. The skin is dark green, slightly mottled and the flesh a bright red.

Ice Cream (white seeded)—An oblong melon somewhat the shape of Kleckley Sweets but generally smaller in size. The skin is a lighter green and decidedly mottled. The meat is red and very sweet and juicy. A favorite with the home gardener.

KING AND QUEEN (Dark Seeded Ice Cream)—An oval shaped melon of light yellowish green color with a mottled surface. The rind is thin, with red flesh and dark colored seeds. These melons are noted for their high flavor and juice of exceptional sweetness, and keeping quality.

Black Seeded Chilian—One of the choice varieties for commercial trade and a favorite with many home growers. It is rather small in size, oval, with a dark rind striped with dark lines. The flesh is a bright red and the mature seeds black.

Golden Honey—A light green, oblong melon, striped with a darker color. The flesh is a golden yellow color, and while somewhat coarse is very sweet in flavor.

All Melons: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

MUSTARD

Giant Southern Curled—A large variety forming a mass of heavy leaves, which are heavily curled on the edges.

All Epinaeh: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

SPINACH

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 lbs. in drills for an acre.

Culture—For spring and summer use sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession. For winter and early spring use, sow in September in well-manured ground; cover with straw on the approach of severe cold weather. The ground cannot be too rich. The stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves. Light applications of nitrate of soda have often a magic effect on spinach.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—The principal variety used by the commercial grower. The leaves are large, round, thick, and much wrinkled, of deep green color.

Long Standing—A deep green variety with smooth leaves. This variety stands hot weather better than the Savoy.

All Spinach: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Bloomdale Savoy



GARDEN PEAS

One pound will plant about 50 feet of drill.

A few rows of peas should be included in every garden as they furnish a choice early vegetable. Plant Alaska, American Wonder, or Laxtonian for an early crop; Gradus, Horsford Market Garden, Telephone, or Green Admiral for a later crop.

Culture—Peas of extra early smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. Tall late varieties need brush or other support. By selecting sorts that do not grow much over two feet high, the necessity of providing brush may be avoided. Judicious selection of varieties and planting frequently for succession will give a full supply of the choicest green peas almost during the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. Open furrows three or four inches deep and three feet apart; scatter the seed peas into them and cover with hoe. Cultivate like corn or beans. The late tall sorts may be planted in double rows placing brush between for support.

ALASKA—The earliest variety of smooth blue peas. The vines grow to a height of two feet, are slender, and produce straight blunt ended pods containing from 6 to 8 seeds. The crop ripens uniformly and the flavor is very sweet.

AMERICAN WONDER—One of the earliest dwarf bush varieties. The plants grow to a height of 14 to 18 inches, are dark green in color. The pods are generally produced in pairs on the branches, are straight, well filled, and blunt. A heavy producer of fine quality peas. The dry seeds are blocky, wrinkled and of strong green color.

Nott's Excelsior—A mid-early dwarf somewhat like American Wonder in habit of growth. The plants are slightly taller, but are dark green in color. The pods are blunt, slightly curved backward, and contain from 6 to 8 seeds. The seeds are not so wrinkled as American Wonder, and are blocky in shape.

Sutton's Excelsior—An improvement on Nott's with heavier vines, larger pods, and later in maturity.

Laxtonian—One of the large podded dwarf varieties. The foliage is very light green in color, the pods produced singly on the branches, are broad and taper pointed. The seeds are large, flat, and very sweet in flavor.

GRADUS—A mid-early variety growing to a height of 30 inches. The foliage is light and the single pods are broad and taper pointed, containing 6 or 8 large sweet seeds.

Horsford Market Garden—A very productive main crop dwarf variety. The foliage is heavy and the pods straight and blunt ended. The pods are produced in pairs and the seeds are very blocky in shape and of fine quality.

Dwarf Telephone—A dwarf of the telephone type with dark green foliage and large straight pods, containing 7 to 9 seeds.

TALL TELEPHONE—The standard late crop variety, growing to a height of 4 feet. The foliage is heavy and medium green in color. The pods are large, pointed and the seeds of a rich sugary flavor.

Melting Sugar—A tall sweet seeded variety with edible pods. The seeds are grey in color and marked with purple spots.

GREEN ADMIRAL—This small seeded, wrinkled pea is superior for home canning. It matures rather late, is very productive and the pea is small in size and of choice flavor.

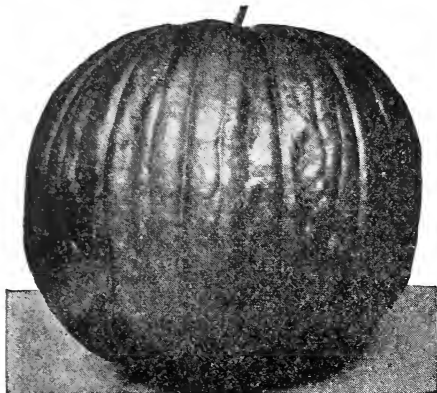
All Pea Varieties: Large carton 15c; 1 lb. 35c. Postpaid, 10 lbs. \$3.00. Add postage.



PUMPKIN

Culture—Pumpkins should not be planted until danger of frost is over. They may be planted alone in hills or hills scattered thru corn fields where the stand of corn is somewhat uneven. A few seeds sown in each hill will produce sufficient vines for a heavy yield. If planted alone, the hills should be spaced 4 to 6 feet each direction.

A few pumpkins grown for winter use will serve for pies and the smaller ones will make fine jack-o'-lanterns for the kiddies during the fall months. Field pumpkins are ideal feed for livestock.



SUGAR OR PIE—A small variety grown for table use. The fruit is slightly flattened on the ends, of golden color and slightly ribbed. The flesh is thick and of fine quality for the table.

Connecticut Field—This variety attains a greater size and yields more than the Sugar variety. The skin is reddish orange, smooth, and the quality good for stock feeding.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—An edible variety with a creamy white color, striped with green. The fruit attains a large size, globular at one end, and smaller at the other. The flavor resembles a sweet potato and is excellent for table use.

All Pumpkins: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

PARSNIP

One ounce for 200 feet of drill, 5 to 6 lbs. for an acre.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit in drills 18 inches apart and 1¼ inches deep, in a rich deep soil; thin out 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Secure enough in pits or cellars in the fall for immediate needs.

Hollow Crown—The most popular variety grown for home use. A large root type of smooth, tender flesh and excellent flavor.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

PEPPER

Long Bell or Bull Nose—This variety produces large crimson fruits of mild flavor when mature. The plants are very stalky, early, and productive.

Ruby King—Very desirable for slicing and use in salads, as the flavor is mild and sweet. The fruits are dark green when immature and a glossy red when ripe.

All Peppers: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 40c; 3 oz. \$1.00. Postpaid.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A variety developed for its large size root, averaging from 1 to 2 inches in diameter and 12 inches in length. A popular variety for late fall and winter use.

Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

RHUBARB

One ounce for 125 feet of drill.

Culture—Plant the seed in rows at least 1 foot apart and thin the plants to about 5 inches in the row. As the stronger plants develop, thin out the weak ones and cultivate thruout the season. In the spring of the second year, transplant to a well manured plot, spacing the plants about 4 feet each way. Give plenty of cultivation, water, and fertilizer for a rapidly grown crop.

Victoria—A large stalk variety which grows rapidly and is very succulent and free from fiber.

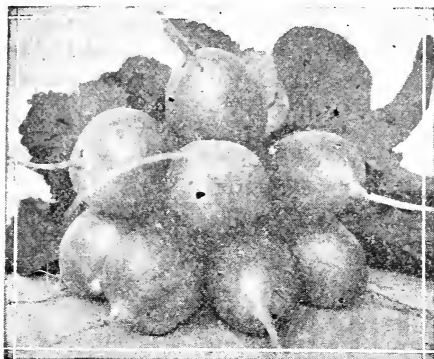
Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

RADISH

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Culture—Sow early and often. In good, warm loam, especially if quite sandy, summer radishes will make a crop in four to six weeks from sowing. The soil should be well prepared and fertilizers may be used freely. Have the rows a foot apart, and sow just enough so that they will not require thinning. The short turnip-rooted sorts are quickest and easiest to grow, and also good for forcing. Use Fertilo Worm Repellant to control root maggots.

Early Scarlet White Tip—A fine variety for the home garden as it grows rapidly and maintains its flavor and crisp quality longer than many varieties. A turnip shaped radish with scarlet top and white tip, making it a very attractive one for early market.



Early Scarlet Globe—An olive shaped radish of early maturity. The color is a bright scarlet and the flesh white. It does not retain its quality as well as the Scarlet White Tip.

French Breakfast—This radish is olive shaped, larger than the Globe, with a scarlet top and a white tip.

White Strassburg—Later in development than the globe varieties, but attaining good size before becoming pithy. A portion of this radish grows above the ground.

WHITE ICICLE—One of the standard varieties for market and home use. This radish is attractive because of its uniform shape and bright white color. It keeps its quality if planted early in the season.

Long Scarlet—An early variety similar in shape to the Icicle, reddish scarlet in color and white of flesh.

Black Spanish—A desirable winter radish, top shaped, rather pungent in flavor but crisp. The skin is black and the flesh very white in color.

All Radish Varieties: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

SQUASH

One ounce of seed for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

Culture—Plant in well-manured hills, the bush varieties four feet apart each way, the winter sorts 10 to 12 feet each way. Use seed freely, 8 to 12 seeds to the hill, to provide for losses by insects. When danger of such loss is past, thin to two or four plants to the hill. To repel the squash vine borer, throw a handful of tobacco dust close around the plants. For yellow-striped beetle and blight, spray early and repeatedly with Arsenate of Lead Mixture.

SUMMER VARIETIES

White Bush Scallop—A very early bush variety for summer use. The fruit are scallop shaped and thick with a very fine flavor, very attractive for early market.

Yellow Bush Scallop—A yellow variety growing very bushy and producing many squash to the plant. The fruit is not so thick as the white variety, but the scallops are more pronounced. They are golden yellow in color and have a fine flavor quite distinct from other summer varieties.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—This bush variety produces elongated squash, somewhat warted, crooked towards the point of attachment. They are very productive and have a solid palatable meat.

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

Banana—A trailing variety developing a very long fruit tapering towards each end. The skin is grayish green in color and somewhat mottled. A heavy yielding variety often reaching a length of 3 feet, of good quality and flavor, early in maturity.

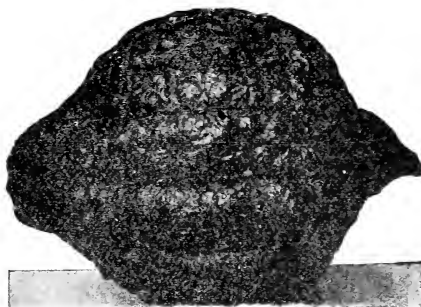
Green Hubbard—The standard variety of winter squash. These squash are slightly warted, dark green in color with a very firm skin and golden yellow flesh. If stored in a dry place will keep thru the winter.

Golden Hubbard—A yellow skinned variety similar to the Green. Also an excellent keeper.

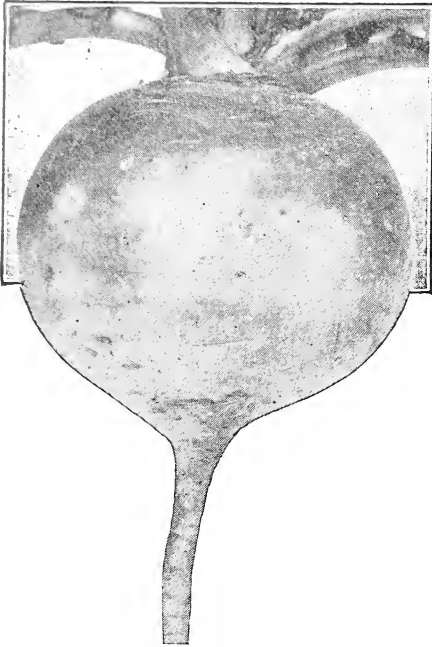
PIKES PEAK OR SIBLEY—While this variety has not been grown as extensively as the Hubbard, it is superior in yield and quality when grown in this section. The fruit is rounded, tapering towards the ends and of slate grey green color. The flesh is of superior quality and it keeps as well under favorable storage. The seeds are yellowish brown, very plump and heavy.

Mammoth Chili—One of the largest squash grown. The fruit is oval flattened, of yellowish color, mottled with white. While the quality is not suitable for food, it is excellent for stock feeding and very productive.

All Squash: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 15c; 3 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.



RUTABAGA



Rutabagas, like turnips, may be sown in early spring for summer use, or in late summer for fall and winter. For early crop, sow in rows and thin to 4 or 5 inches. The fall crop may be sown broadcast on clean ground, after early crops have been harvested.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP OR YELLOW SWEDE—A popular globe-shaped variety, with purple top, yellow skin and white flesh.

Bangholm—A variety, producing a slender top growth, which is more easily cut off in harvesting.

All Rutabagas: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

TURNIP

Culture—For an early crop, turnips may be sown in rows in early spring, thinning to several inches apart in the row as they develop. The main crop is sown under irrigation as soon as a grain crop is harvested, sowing the seed with a drill or broadcast, following with a harrow. If the grain stubble has been irrigated thoroly before discing, the crop will generally grow rapidly.

GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY—A fine fellow fleshed variety for table use. The roots are globe shaped, firm and of good flavor. An early maturing type for spring or fall use.

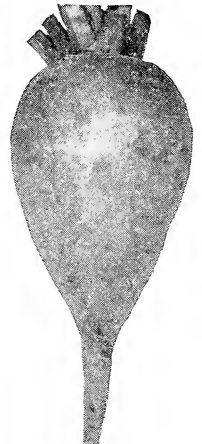
Amber or Yellow Globe—Medium in size with a small top. Almost spherical in shape, uniform, yellow of flesh and very tender. A medium early variety and excellent keeper.

Purple Top White Globe—A desirable table variety of globular shape, medium size, white colored flesh, and good quality.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—This standard variety produces a flat medium sized root. As it matures rapidly, it may be sown in the spring or early fall. The flesh is white and fine grained and quite mild in flavor.

SNOWBALL OR WHITE EGG—This turnip is a choice variety for table use as the roots are medium small, elongated globe in shape and the flesh is white and of fine texture. A popular one of the early garden.

All Turnips: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 10c; 3 oz. 25c; 1 lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.



White Egg

ONION SETS

Yellow Strassburg—One of the best varieties for planting in the spring for the production of green

onions. They are excellent keepers and mild in flavor.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c. Postpaid.

TOMATO

Culture—Tomato plants should be started in the hotbed or cold frame in early May, so as to be ready for transplanting by the time killing frost is over. Set out in clean soil, well fertilized, spacing the plants about 2 feet apart in the row.

Acme—One of the well known varieties, medium early in maturity and quite productive. The fruits are round, smooth, purplish pink in color, solid and firm.

Bonny Best—An early, round, medium sized variety. The fruits are very uniform in shape and solid of meat and excellent flavor.

Chalk's Early Jewel—One of the newer varieties producing thruout the season. The fruits are large, smooth, bright scarlet in color, and very desirable for market.

SPARK'S EARLIANA—Most popular with the canner and market garden trade. The fruit is large, smooth, and of fine color, uniform in size.

New Stone—A main crop or late variety, producing oval fruits of deep scarlet color. It is desired as a good shipper of fine quality.

All Tomatoes: Packet 5c; 1 oz. 25c; 3 oz. 65c; 1 lb. \$3.00. Postpaid.



VEGETABLE PLANTS

Grown by

ROSELAWN GREENHOUSES

Moscow, Idaho

Large quantities of vegetable plants are grown each season and we can supply all the kinds listed below in proper season. Transplanted plants are much stronger and better rooted and we offer only **TRANSPLANTED PLANTS**. All plants properly handled to insure hardiness and resistance to frost and wind.

CABBAGE READY APRIL 1st

Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Danish Ball head. Postpaid. Doz. 25c; Fifty 85c; Hundred \$1.50.

CELERY, MAY 1st

Golden Self Blanching, White Plume. Postpaid. Doz. 25c; Fifty 85c; Hundred \$1.50.

TOMATOES, May 1st

Earliana. (The best for this section). Postpaid. Doz. 35c; Fifty \$1.25; Hundred \$2.25.

PEPPERS, May 1st

Ruby King. Postpaid. Doz. 35c; Fifty \$1.25; Hundred \$2.25.

CAULIFLOWER, April 1st

Early Snowball, Danish Giant. Postpaid. Doz. 30c; Fifty \$1.25; Hundred \$2.00.

BEDDING AND HOME PLANTS

Asters, Carnations, Candytuft, Cosmos, Geraniums, Heliotrope, Fuchsias, Larkspur, Lobelia, Marigold, Petunia, Phlox, Salvia, Stocks, Pansies, Verbenas, Zinnias in season at reasonable prices.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Anything you may want for house, garden or lawn may be procured here. The second largest range of greenhouses in Idaho, devoted to growing flowers and plants is located in Moscow—right at your door. Let us know your wants, the price and quality will be right.

Handled by WASHBURN-WILSON SEED CO.

SEED POTATOES



Our Early Ohio Seed Crop

Our efforts in growing seed potatoes are more than justified by the success our customers have had in using this seed. All of the stock seed used in planting our increase acreage is grown from the best seed obtainable and by thoroly rogueing out the weak plants, we have built up superior seed for distribution.

We have seen many fields of potatoes grown from good stock and not rogued for two seasons and at the end of that time be so badly diseased that the crop was practically a complete failure. We are in position to furnish you good seed from which your commercial crop can be grown and will give you the yield and quality you want.

All of our fields are inspected by the State Inspector during the growing season and after sorting so that they meet the requirements for certification. In case treatment of the seed is needed, it is done before shipment so that it reaches you ready for planting.

OUR GRADES

State Certified—Stock that has passed all inspections by the State and is graded in size from 2 to 12 ounces, treated, and put up in bags of 100 lbs. net.

Varieties	Prices F.O.B. Moscow, Per. Cwt. Certified
Early Red Ohio	\$3.50
Irish Cobbler	\$3.50
Netted Gem	\$3.50

Special Rogued—This stock is from the same fields as the certified, but due to size or shape, did not pass the final tuber inspection. This seed is treated, and put up in bags of 100 lbs. net.

Varieties	Prices F.O.B. Moscow, Per Cwt. Special Rogued
Bliss Triumph	\$3.00
Early Red Ohio	\$3.00
Netted Gem	\$3.00
Idaho Rural	\$3.00

We can supply you with Minnesota grown stock of the following varieties that has been certified by their inspection department.

Varieties	Prices F.O.B. Moscow Per Cwt.
Irish Cobbler	\$3.50
Early Red Ohio	3.50
Bliss Triumph	3.50

FLOWER SEEDS

Alyssum (Sweet Alyssum)—A low growing annual adapted to use in borders or for early bedding, bearing small white flowers.

ALL FLOWER SEED PACKETS 10 CENTS

ASTERS

Crego Giant—Annual—Unsurpassed for size and flowers. The petals are curled and twisted. Suitable for cutting. Assorted colors.

Asters—Straight colors, white, red, pink, purple and lavender. Our asters are from highly selected stock producing large flowers. In ordering state color desired.

Aster—Needle—A fine variety for the flower fancier as the petals are long and slender and somewhat curled, completely covering the crown. Assorted colors.

Calendula—(Pot Marigold)—Annual—A showy, hardy annual suitable for beds or mixed borders. It blooms freely until late in the fall and can be used for pot culture during the winter. Assorted colors.

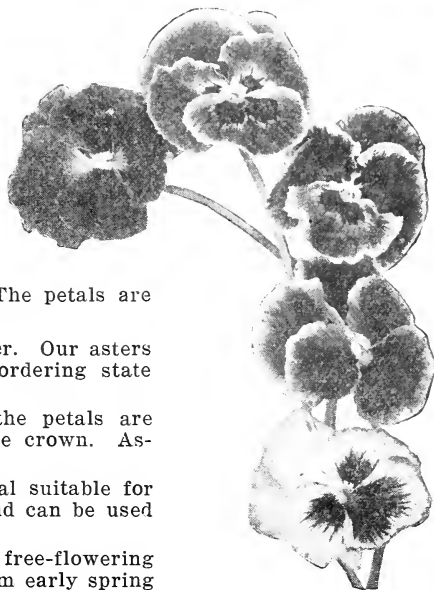
California Poppy—(Eschscholtzia)—Annual—A bright, free-flowering plant of low spreading growth, producing poppy-like flowers from early spring until late fall. Colors ranging from yellow to orange and crimson.

Calliopsis—(Coreopsis)—Annual—A very hardy plant with showy flowers suitable for borders or cut flowers. Assorted colors.

Candytuft—Annual—An attractive border plant or suitable for massing in beds. Flowers are born in clusters, height twelve inches. Assorted colors.

Canterbury Bells—Biennial—Seed may be sown in the fall or in early spring or transplanted from the hot bed or cold frame. Height two to four feet. Assorted colors.

Cosmos—Annual—A bushy, compact plant growing to a height of four to six feet. Flowers are born on long, delicate stems. Assorted colors.



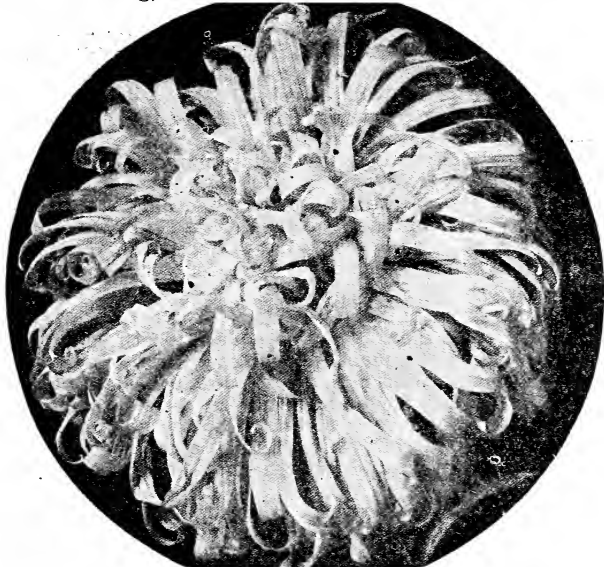
Foxglove—(Digitalis) — Perennial. Seldom blooms until the second season. Produces brilliantly colored flowers born in dense spikes. Height three to four feet. Assorted colors.

Galliardia—Annual—This plant produces a profusion of brilliantly colored flowers from early spring until late fall. Height one and a half feet.

Hollyhock—Perennial—One of the most of majestic hardy plants. Fine for planting among shrubbery or for forming a background for other flowers. Seeds sown in late spring for flowering next spring. Assorted colors.

Kochia—(Mexican Burning Bush)—Annual. A bushlike plant easily grown, suitable along roadways and walks. Plants should be thinned to two feet apart so as to form a continuous hedge. The plants change to a reddish color in the late fall.

Larkspur—(Delphinium)—Annual... One of the best of garden plants. Should be sown indoors and transplanted after danger of frost. Will bloom from late summer until frost. Excellent for cutting. Assorted colors.



Lobelia—Annual—A bushlike plant growing to a height of six or eight inches and covered with a mass of blooms throughout the season. Desirable for edging as well as pot culture. Assorted colors.

Mignonette—(Sweet Scented)—This sweet scented flower should be included in every flower garden. It is used principally for cuttinf purposes and in bouquets. Assorted colors.

Morning Glory—(Convolvulus)—Annual. One of the standard climbing annuals for trellis or porch screens. Assorted colors.

Marigold—(Tall Double African)—Annual. A favorite bedding plant affording a wealth of color, growing to a height of three to four feet. Should be sown with full exposure to the sun.

NASTURTIUMS

One of the popular flowers for beds and borders.

Tall—Annual—A luxurious climber for verandas and trellis. Assorted colors.

Dwarf—Annual—Desirable for bedding. Assorted colors.

Packet 10c; Oz. 25c.

Phlox—(Drummondii)—Annual—One of the finest bedding plants grown. Should be sown in the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Blooms from early summer until frost. All colors mixed.

Pansy—(Mastodon)—Perennial... Pansies may be sown in late summer or in cold frames during the early spring and transplanted in late spring. Assorted colors.

Petunia—Annual. Excellent for porch or window boxes or general flower garden. They commence blooming early and continue throughout the season until frost. Best to sow them indoors and transplant after danger of frost. Single mixed.

Poppy—(Double)—Annual. Two well known to require description. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of blooms. Assorted colors.

Pinks—(Dianthus)—Annual. One of the most popular old fashioned flowers. Produces a wonderful variety of brilliant colors. They are best sown indoors and transplanted after danger of frost is past, to a sunny location. The double types are almost as useful as carnations for cut flowers. Assorted colors.

Portulaca—(Moss Rose)—Annual. A low growing or creeping plant. Bears glossy cup shaped flowers of richest colors throughout the summer. Fine for massing or edging. Should be started indoors. Planted in sunshiny location. Assorted colors.

Salpiglossis—(Painted Tongue)—Annual. Produces beautiful orchid like flowers from early summer to late fall. Seeds should be sown indoors in early spring and transplanted after danger of frost. Assorted colors.



Salvia—(Scarlet Sage)—Tender perennial. Blooms the first season from seed. Blossoms are born on long stems in racemes or spikes and are very fragrant.

Scarlet Runner Bean—Annual. A twining bean, producing rich scarlet flowers. While the seeds are edible, it is grown principally for ornamental purposes. The seeds are very large, reddish brown, mottled with black. Packet 10c; Oz. 20c.

Shasta Daisy—Perennial. Very attractive, large white flowers four to five inches in diameter, broad white petals and stems.

Snap Dragon—(Antirrhinum)—Annual. Very desirable for beds and edgings. Also much used for pot culture. Twenty-four to thirty inches tall. Assorted colors.

Stocks—Annual. Excellent for bedding purposes, bearing a profusion of fragrant flowers in a great variety of colors. Twelve to eighteen inches tall. Assorted colors.

Strawflower—(Helichrysum)—Annual. A hardy annual, bearing lemon and yellow flowers. Very effective for beds and borders. The flowers may be cut and dried for winter bouquets. Height thirty inches.

Sweet William—Perennial. Grows one to two feet tall, and bears its sweet scented flowers at the ends of a stiff stem. It makes a beautiful bedding plant. Assorted colors.

Verbena—Annual. Often used for window box planting and as undergrowth for taller plants. Flowers grow in clusters, blooming from early summer until fall. Assorted colors.

Wild Cucumber—Annual. An excellent climber for trellis or porch. Makes a very rapid growth and bears small white flowers profusely.

Zinnia—Annual. One of the most gorgeous and easily grown plants for the flower garden. They make a desirable border

plant or may be grown singly. Our zinnias are from highly selected stock, producing immense chrysanthemum-like flowers.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Culture—Sweet peas do best if seeded in the late fall or very early spring. The soil should be spaded quite deep and should be well fertilized with well rotted manure. The seed should be sown at a depth of two and a half to three inches, spacing the seeds about one to two inches apart in the row, later thinning to the desired stand. Sweet peas should be sown where they will secure the best sunlight.

All of our Sweet Peas are from most reliable growers and are from highly selected stocks. We offer those varieties that are most popular.

ALL FLOWER SEED PACKETS 10 CENTS

Apple Blossom—Very large flower of bright rose, wings primrose with flush of rose tint.
Countess Spencer—The original giant flowered Spencer with finest waved standard wings clear pink.
Fiery Cross—A brilliant cerise red. **Hereules**—A giant clear pink both standard and wings.
Illuminator—Brilliant orange salmon. **King White**—Finest pure white.
King Edward—The best pure red Spencer, very large, with immense wings.
Margaret Atlee—A deep cream pink.
Primrose—Finest of its class, clear primrose, large and mostly four blossoms on each stem.
Royal Purple—A rich royal purple which holds its color throughout the season.
Wedgewood—Clear bright blue. All straight colors. **Packet 10c; Oz. 30c.**
Sweet Pea Mixture—Made up of true Spencer varieties of assorted colors. **Packet 10c; Oz. 25c.**
Grandiflora—This type of sweet pea does not produce as large a flower as the Spencer but is very desirable as a variation from the common type. **Packet 10c; Oz. 20c.**

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH U. of I. Inoculation For Legumes

Do not take chances on a failure to secure a good stand and growth of legumes. Inoculate your seed with the right kind of bacteria.

A SEPARATE CULTURE REQUIRED FOR EACH LEGUME.

Peas, Beans, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, White Clover, Alsike, Vetch, and Sweet Peas.

Inoculation is necessary where legumes are sown on new ground and many growers report increased yields where the seed is planted on old ground. The cost of these cultures is so low that you cannot afford to omit them.

The amount of culture needed is based on the normal rate of seeding for each legume, so that you should determine the acreage to be sown, divide it by 3, giving the number of bottles of culture necessary.

Garden size for sweet peas and garden peas.....	25c. Postpaid
Field size for all legumes—3-acre unit	75c. Postpaid

ORDERS FILLED ONLY IN 3 ACRE UNITS. STATE KIND OF LEGUME

Broadcast Your Grass and Clover Seed Use The WIL-BO Seeder

The Wil-Bo broadcast seeder is equipped with a regulator so that an exact rate of seeding can be secured, thus saving on the amount of seed used and accurately sowing the seed over the ground. The WIL-BO will broadcast from 1½ to 2 rods each time across the field, so that one can cover as much as 60 acres in a day. It will sow alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, timothy, bluegrass, reedtop, orchard grass, and other small seeds. By regulating the gauge on the inside of the metal tube, the seed will flow at the desired rate.

This seeder is made of good quality tin, with a 27 inch tube, the seams locked, to which is attached a large bag of heavy drilling. A heavy shoulder strap is fit to the top of the bag and is thrown over the left shoulder. The tube is grasped in the right hand and moved from right to left as the operator walks across the field. **Each \$1.75. Postpaid.**



Our Field Seed Grades

We offer two brands of forage seeds, based on color, and quality. Every lot is State Tested before purchase and after purchase frequent tests are made to insure that the entire lot meets our strict requirements. We can buy cheap seeds and sell them at a cheap price, but we would all lose in the end, so that we offer only the best obtainable.

“Our “SUPREME” brand is the nearest perfect that can be offered. This seed contains very few, if any weeds, and then only those considered as harmless. It has an excellent color, is free of inert matter, and has a high vitality.

Our “IDEAL” brand is just as free of noxious weeds, but may contain a few more harmless weeds, or a slight mixture of other crop seeds that are valuable in a hay crop. A saving in the cost of seed can be had if your crop is to be used for hay or pasture by purchasing this brand.

REFER TO INSERT SHEET FOR PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS NOT LISTED

FORAGE CROPS

Forage crops aid in overcoming the one crop system of farming that seems to be responsible to a great extent for the overproduction of grain. If more forage is grown, it will reduce the acreage of grain crops and at the same time allow for more livestock on the farm.

Tell us about your forage crop problems, we may be able to help you in choosing the right variety, the proper mixture for hay or pasture, the best rate of seeding, or the best time to plant your crop.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa is the one crop that can be depended upon for good yields of hay and for pasture late in the season. Every farm should have enough alfalfa to supply hay for the stock kept and have a surplus for market.

Grimm—This variety was developed in Carver County, Minnesota, and is very hardy. The flowers are variegated in color, from blue to yellowish green. The roots are heavily branched and resist heaving of the soil in the early spring.

State Certified—The fields from which this seed is grown has been inspected by the State Inspectors and found to be genuine Grimm. After threshing and cleaning, the bags are sealed, so that it retains its identity.

Non-certified—This seed is from the fields that have not been inspected by the State, or the growers may not be able to furnish affidavit that the seed traces back to the original Grimm fields. The purity and quality is equal to that of the above grade.

Common—This alfalfa has been grown thruout the Northwest for many years and is hardy and drouth resistant. If sown on a fell prepared seedbed early in the spring, without a nurse crop if on non-irrigated land, good stands may be secured. The rate of seeding varies from 8 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Ideal—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

SEE INSERT SHEET FOR PRICES.

SWEET CLOVER

You cannot afford to be without a field of sweet clover if you farm non-irrigated land. The irrigated lands also produce excellent pasturage of this forage crop. It should be sown early in the spring without a nurse crop on non-irrigated land, using from 10 to 15 lbs. of seed to the acre.

If a field is seeded each spring, continuous pasturage may be had during the entire season. While it is suitable for hay, it is better as a pasture crop. Sweet clover fits into the farming system in the wheat belt and will build up worn out wheat land. The roots decay at the end of the second year and do not cause trouble in volunteering as does alfalfa.

Biennial White Sweet Clover—During the first year, the variety produces fine stems, much like alfalfa. The second season it becomes coarse and

woody if left to mature, reaching a height of 6 feet. If pastured heavy enough, it will grow close to the ground and make fine succulent forage.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

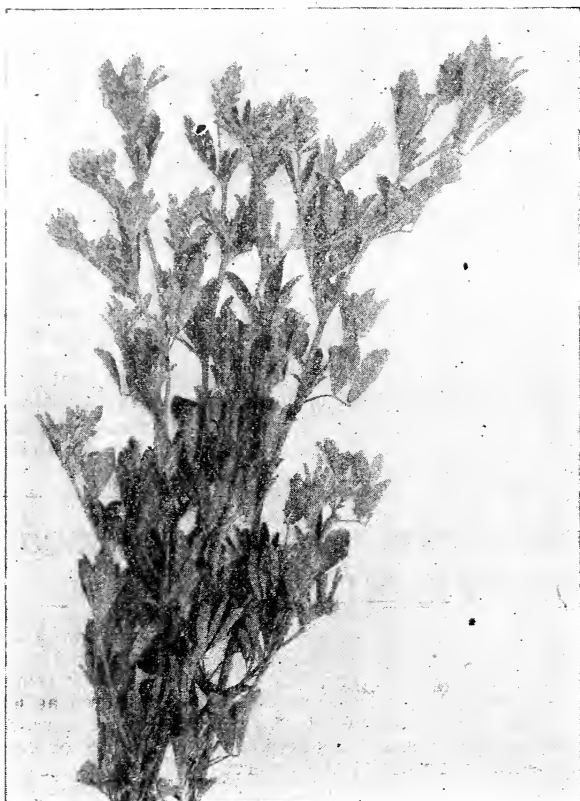
Ideal—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

See insert sheet for prices.

Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover—This variety has finer stems and is not so erect in habit of growth as the white variety, but is preferred by many as a pasture crop. For hay purposes, it does not produce the tonnage as compared with the white.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

See insert sheet for prices.



CLOVERS

Medium red clover is a biennial, living only two years, while Mammoth red generally survives a third year. Alsike and White Dutch clover are longer lived perennials. Red clover is well suited to hay mixtures on land that is well drained, but on wet land alsike should be used.

MAMMOTH RED—This clover is later in maturity than the medium red and is often preferred in mixtures with timothy. A mixture of 6 lbs. of clover and 10 lbs. of timothy to the acre, produces a good yield and quality of hay.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

See insert sheet for prices.

MEDIUM RED—This clover is used most generally in mixtures with timothy, redtop, meadow fescue, or sown alone for hay. It produces a fair crop the first season, but makes a very heavy yield the second year. If sown alone, 10 to 12 lbs. is required to the acre, while in mixtures this may be reduced one-half, using other grasses to increase the variety.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Ideal—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

See insert sheet for prices.

ALSIKE—This clover is especially well adapted to wet soils and should be sown with redtop, meadow fescue and timothy on such lands. It produces only one crop a year while red clover generally produces two. Alsike sown alone makes a profitable seed crop the second and third years of growth. For hay purposes on rather wet land, a mixture of alsike 3 lbs., timothy 5 lbs., meadow fescue 5 lbs., and redtop 5 lbs. per acre is suggested.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.



Ideal—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

See insert sheet for prices.

WHITE DUTCH—While this clover is used for lawns, it is also desirable for use in pasture mixtures on land well supplied with moisture. It is a long lived perennial and makes considerable growth after the bluegrass becomes dormant. Two to four lbs. of seed per acre in pasture mixtures is recommended, but for lawn mixtures, a heavier rate of seeding should be used.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Ideal—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

See insert sheet for prices.

VETCH

SPRING OR COMMON—A legume used for hay and pasture and as a cover crop in orchards. It should be seeded early in the spring, using from 30 to 40 lbs. per acre on well prepared ground.

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH—This legume may be seeded in the fall at the same time as winter wheat or it may be sown early in the spring. Winter vetch is used extensively in orchards as a green manure crop, sowing it in the fall and turning under the crop during the early summer. If sown as a cover crop, 30 lbs. per acre is satisfactory. If used as a hay or silage crop it may be sown with winter wheat or winter rye, seeding one bushel of small grain with 30 lbs. of winter vetch.

Price: 1 lb. 20c. Postpaid. 10 lbs. \$1.75. Add Postage. 100 lbs. \$15.00.

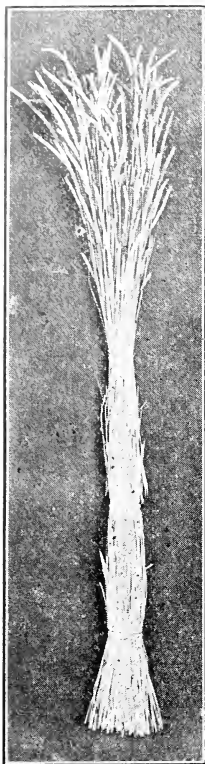
RAPE

DWARF ESSEX—Rape may be seeded alone or in combination with grains, producing an excellent pasture for hogs or sheep. Rape is quite hardy and withstands frost, so may be sown in the late summer and used for pasture well into the fall.

Price: 1 lb. 20c. Postpaid. 10 lbs. \$1.75. Add Postage. 100 lbs. \$15.00.



GRASSES



TIMOTHY—This is one of the most important grasses from the standpoint of market value. If sown on the heavier types of soil in mixtures with red clover, or sown alone, it produces a valuable hay crop. We suggest using a mixture of 10 lbs. of timothy and 5 lbs. of red clover per acre or if sown alone 12 lbs. per acre.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Price: \$12.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 13c per lb.

Ideal—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

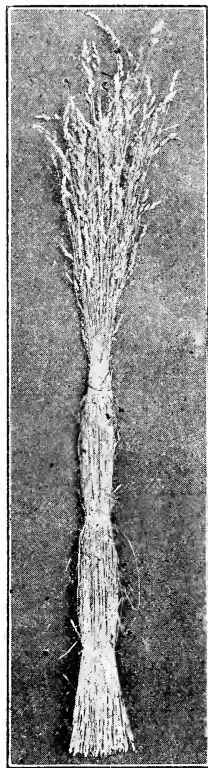
Price: \$11.50 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 12c per lb.

ORCHARD GRASS—This grass is a long lived perennial, starting growth early in the spring and furnishing excellent pasture in the late fall. As orchard grass grows in bunches it should be sown with some sod-forming grass such as brome or slender wheat. If sown alone use 14 lbs. per acre and if sown in mixtures from 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Price: \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

BROME GRASS—Tests conducted at the Idaho Experiment Station show brome to be one of the most drouth resistant grasses adapted to this region. It produces a heavy yield of hay of excellent quality and feeding value. It produces a heavy sod which withstands tramping and is valuable for pasture, as it starts growth early in the spring, continuing during the drier part of the year. We recommend a mixture of brome 5 lbs., slender wheat 5 lbs., alfalfa or sweet clover 5 lbs. per acre, for use on the drier lands.



Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Price: \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

RED TOP—Red top is valuable for pasture and hay mixtures on wet and poorly drained lands. A mixture of 5 lbs. of timothy, 5 lbs. of meadow fescue, 4 lbs. of alsike per acre makes a desirable crop.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

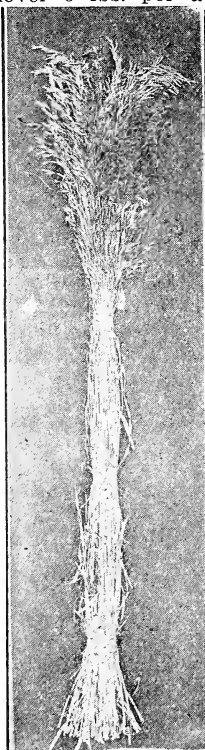
Price: \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE—While meadow fescue is best adapted to wet or low ground it produces a very good hay crop on higher lands. It is a bunch grass but if seeded heavy will produce a sod. It starts early in the spring and will furnish excellent pasture or a good crop of hay.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Price: \$25.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 26c per lb.

SLENDER WHEAT (Western Rye)—This is one of the most drouth resistant



grasses adapted to the Northwest and should be used more extensively. It grows in bunches, producing a slender wheat-like head and matures with timothy. It is very leafy and makes palatable hay. We recommend a mixture of 5 lbs. brome, 5 lbs. slender wheat and 5 lbs. alfalfa per acre. If this grass is used on drier lands in place of timothy it will double the production of hay.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Price: \$24.00 per cwt. Less than 100 lbs. 25c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS—Sudan is an annual grass used for hay and pasture. It is best adapted to lands that are free of frost during the growing season. It should not be seeded until danger of frost is over. It may be drilled, seeding about 30 lbs. per acre or seeded in rows far enough apart to permit cultivation. This will require from 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Sudan grass is suitable as a catch crop for hay and pasture.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

1 lb. 30c. Postpaid. 10 lbs. \$2.75. Add postage. 100 lbs. \$25.00. Add freight.

LAWN GRASSES

Blue grass and white clover are generally used for lawn making. We offer other grasses that may be used in mixtures for the production of a finer quality of turf. These grasses may be sown in the late fall or in early spring. The soil should be well prepared by plowing and cultivation until the surface is finely pulverized and well levelled, after which the grass should be sown broadcast and thoroughly raked in. If blue grass or white clover are used, 1 lb. of blue grass to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of clover sown to every 4 or 5 hundred square feet will produce a good sod in a short time. For the production of a fine turf we suggest using $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of creeping bent to 1 lb. of chewings fescue to each 400 square feet. A heavier rate of seeding will produce a thick growth much earlier in the season. Old lawns which are somewhat weedy may be improved by a thorough disking or raking to stir the surface, and the addition of a small quantity of these grasses when the ground becomes honeycombed in the spring.

We suggest using a top dressing of our lawn fertilizer or the use of sheep guano early in the spring to improve the vigor of the sod.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—This is a standard grass for lawn purposes throughout the United States. It produces a heavy sod but owing to the slow germination of the seed seldom makes a firm sod until late in the season. It should be seeded early in the spring and the lawn kept moist while the seed is germinating.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Price: 50c per lb. Postpaid. 10 lbs. \$4.50. Add Postage.

CREeping BENT—A very fine-leaved sod-forming grass used extensively in the planting of lawns and golf courses. The seed is very small so that it requires a lower rate of seeding per acre than blue grass.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Price: \$1.50 per lb. Postpaid. 10 lbs. \$14.00. Add Postage.

CHEWINGS FESCUE—This species of fescue produces very fine leaves and an excellent sod in a very short time. It should be sown in mixtures with creeping bent and blue grass for an early lawn.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Price: 50c per lb. Postpaid. 10 lbs. \$4.50. Add Postage.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—The best clover for use in lawn mixtures. It is long lived and produces a good growth late in the summer.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

Price: \$1.00 per lb. Postpaid. 10 lbs. \$9.00. Add Postage.

OUR SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE

This mixture is made up of the grasses listed above in the proper proportion to produce a desirable lawn. We do not use light weight chaffy seed, but the same which is offered you in pure samples.

Carton 75c; Per lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

INSECTICIDES

Fertilo Worm Repellent—This insect destroyer is used for radish, onion, and other maggots that work on the young plants.

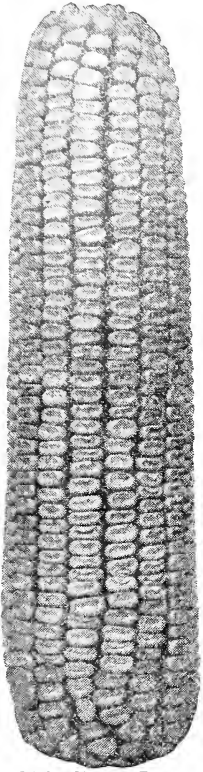
Carton, 30c postpaid.

For other insecticides, such as arsenate of lead, dry lime sulphur, etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

See page 30 for Poultry Insecticides and Disinfectants.

FIELD CORN



Idaho Yellow Dent

We offer only those varieties that are acclimated to the Northwest and have proven successful. Early maturing varieties are essential if well matured corn is produced in the exceptionally short season often occurring in this region. All of our corn is grown at the highest elevation possible so as to produce a hardy early maturing strain.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT—This early maturing variety was introduced and improved by the University of Idaho. It will normally mature in 100 to 115 days. Silage yields of 8 tons and grain yields of 35 bushels are generally secured. It requires about 8 pounds per acre where the plants are raised in hills spaced three and one-half feet each way.

NORTHWESTERN DENT—Many of our corn growers claim that this variety will outyield the other varieties grown here. While the plants are a little shorter and are not so leafy, it produces a heavy yield of grain. It requires from 90 to 100 days to mature, producing well-matured grain in very short seasons. The grains are red with yellowish white caps.

IDAHO YELLOW DENT—This variety has been grown locally for many years and is well acclimated. The crop generally matures in 100 to 110 days. If you prefer a yellow corn, choose this variety in preference to one grown elsewhere, as it may not mature at your elevation.

MINN. 13—A hardy variety of yellow corn developed where the season is short. It has a heavy, leafy stalk, and strong yellow ears. Somewhat later than Rustler's, well adapted to irrigated conditions.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—This seed was grown under irrigation and the variety produces excellent yields of both grain and silage. The Reid's is one of the best standard varieties grown, producing very uniform ears, with light yellow grains. The rows are very straight and the grains moderately smooth.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—A variety producing a heavy yield of forage as well as grain. It is as early in maturity as the Idaho Yellow Dent, and taller in habit of growth. An excellent variety for grain and silage.

All Field Corn Shelled and Graded: 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00. Add postage. 100 lbs. \$8.00.

SUNFLOWERS

Sunflowers may be used as a silage crop at higher elevations than corn, as they withstand more frost. Experiments show that the quality and feeding value of the silage is comparable to that made from well matured corn. Under similar conditions sunflowers will out-yield corn, but are somewhat more expensive to harvest. Sunflowers, when grown for silage, may be drilled thickly in the row by the use of a grain drill, stopping up the drills to permit cultivation of the crop. They

may be sown with a corn planter, spacing the plants from 8 to 10 inches in the row. If a seed crop is desired the plants should be spaced at least two feet in the row.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—This variety produces a large leafy plant with large heads and seeds are striped with black and gray color.

Price: 1 lb. 20c, postpaid; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Add postage. 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Plant a row of sunflowers along your poultry yard for shade during the hot summer days. It will produce a valuable crop of seed which is beneficial during the molting period.

SPRING GRAINS

SEE INSERT SHEET FOR PRICES ON ALL SPRING GRAINS.

FLAX

Flax was grown to quite an extent the past season on non-irrigated lands throughout the Northwest and produced a fair crop. The seasonal condition was unfavorable to a high yield but the quality of the crop was very good. Our flax is from wilt resistant stock grown in this section, recleaned and graded. We suggest seeding from 25 to 30 lbs. per acre, sowing after danger of severe frosts is past.

BARLEY

WHITE HULLESS—We offer a fine quality of white hulless barley. The seed is very pure as to variety and is suitable for growth as a grain crop or may be sown for hay.

BEARDLESS—Beardless barley is desired by many for use as a hay crop. It may be grown with an early maturing variety of peas for silage or for hay. Under favorable conditions silage yields of from 8 to 10 tons per acre are produced.

RYE

WINTER RYE—Winter rye is sown for early spring or summer pasture seeding in the late fall or early spring. It may also be used for silage or as a green manure crop in orchards. 60 to 70 lbs. per acre is the average rate of seeding.

SPRING RYE—A variety which may be sown in the early spring and will produce a grain crop the same season. It is not quite so coarse growing as the winter variety.

high yielding in that section as well as in the non-irrigated sections of the Northwest. It is medium late in maturing and has a plump white grain. Our seed was grown from certified stock on summer fallow ground.

OATS

IDAMINE—A variety developed by the Idaho Experiment Station in southern Idaho and found to be

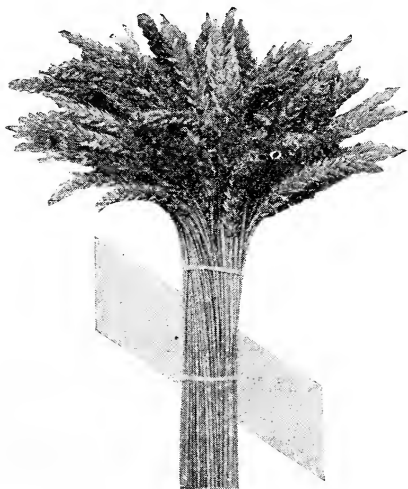
VICTORY—One of the high yielding spreading oats grown for many years in this area. The grains are large, plump, and white in color.

WHEAT

CERTIFIED RED BOBS—Our stock of seed was grown from Elite stock imported from Canada last year. Red Bobs is about ten days earlier in maturity than Marquis, producing a smooth head and a short, hard red grain of excellent milling quality. The crop from which this seed was grown matured in 100 days from the time of planting. This variety is producing very high yields when spring sown on non-irrigated lands.

Supreme—State Tested. Copy of certificate sent upon request.

JENKINS CLUB—A white club variety suitable for late fall or early spring sowing. It is used quite extensively on irrigated lands for spring seeding as well as on non-irrigated lands. It has a stiff straw, producing large brown heads which do not shatter readily. The grain classes as Western White on the market.



BLUESTEM—A standard variety used for spring seeding in the Northwest. The heads are long, beardless, and do not shatter. The grain is of excellent quality for milling purposes.



FIELD PEAS

All pea seed has been fumigated and guaranteed free from live weevil. The weevil situation can be controlled if farmers will insist on using seed free from this pest.

Alaska—One of the popular field varieties used for more purposes than any other. It is early maturing, smooth seeded blue green in color, medium size, very hardy for early planting, vines growing about two feet high. Generally recognized as being the earliest and best of all the blue smooth varieties.

Double Milled Seed \$5.50 per cwt.

Blue Bell—Largely used for commercial, whole or split peas and for stock feed, both as hay and grain. The seed is large, blue green and smooth, vines prolific, growing about three feet high, heavy yielder and requires about ten days longer to mature than the Alaska.

Double Milled Seed \$5.50 per cwt.

White Canada—Used for commercial, whole or split peas, and for stock feeding. The seed is medium size, white to yellow and smooth, heavy vines, growing about the same as the Blue Bell.

Double Milled Stock \$5.00 per cwt.

Bangalia—We are offering you an attractive price on this variety which is suited for hogging off, for hay, and as a cover or green manure crop. It is an early maturing and heavy yielding variety and produces an abundant foliage.

seed. Price: \$3.50 per cwt.

Mixed Peas—These consist of a mixture of standard varieties suited for hogging off or for hay or green manure crop. The stock has been thoroughly graded and fumigated and for purposes mentioned will make as good returns as the purest seed. **Price: \$3.50 per cwt.**



A Part of Our Warehouse and Handpicking Crew

FIELD BEANS

THE GREAT NORTHERN—The bean you are looking for. This variety is known commercially as the Montana White. It is a large flat, kidney shaped bean, ivory white in color, with fine veins. The vine is quite heavy and produces a fine yield. It matures a few days later than the Navy. Our stock is free of

diseases, such as mosaic and curly dwarf.

10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.25. Add postage. 100 lbs. \$7.00.

We offer choice recleaned stocks of Lady Washington, Little Navy, Red Miner, and Red Kidney, all locally grown.

10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00. Add postage. 100 lbs. \$7.00.

INCUBATORS and BROODERS

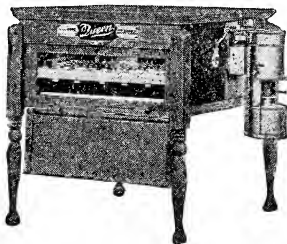
We handle only the QUEEN line of incubators and brooders because they are giving our customers satisfaction in big hatches and strong, healthy chicks.

The standard Queen is built for long service. It is heavily insulated redwood thruout, with double doors. The circulation of water is automatic and positive, and is carried thru heavy cold rolled copper tubing. The machine is provided with a nursery tray to care for the chicks as they hatch.

All prices on incubators and brooders F.O.B. Moscow.

Standard Queen Oil Burner

No.	Capacity	Price
1	85	\$ 30.50
2	135	41.00
3	180	48.25
4	275	62.50



No. 4 Standard

5	400	73.75
25	600	116.90
35	800	144.50
45	1000	173.00

Standard Queen Electric

No.	Capacity	Price
2	135	\$ 48.50
5	400	80.75

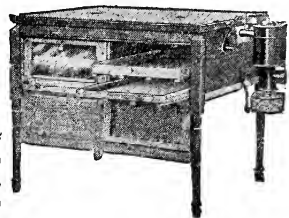


No. 5 Standard

To meet the demand for a lower priced incubator, the Style K machine is offered. This machine has the same principles of construction as the standard QUEEN, but is not so heavily insulated. It uses a 3 inch regulator wafer instead of a 4 inch and the heater is of lighter construction. If this machine is operated in a room where extremes of temperature are not encountered, it will give just as satisfactory hatches. The same guarantee as to materials and construction are placed on this machine by the manufacturers.

Style K Oil Burner

No.	Capacity	Price
20	70	\$18.00
21	130	30.75
22	220	40.50



No. 22 K

QUEEN COLONY BROODER STOVE

The QUEEN brooder stove is unexcelled for brooding chicks. It burns hard, soft coal or other fuel. The temperature is regulated by a double thermostat wafer which operates the inlet and check dampers. All openings for fuel and air are above the canopy so that it is impossible to smother the chicks or for gas to collect under it. The canopy is built so that the heat is thrown away from the stove, thus preventing crowding. Stoves are packed complete but without flue pipe or thermometer.

Colony Brooder Stoves

No.	Capacity	Price
1	600	\$23.75
2	1200	29.50

The QUEEN electric brooder is offered to those who have electric power available. It is built for a 110 volt circuit. An automatic regulator maintains the heat at the desired point.

600 chick size \$29.00.

EXTRAS AND REPAIRS FOR QUEEN MACHINES

No repairs sent out on open account. Send cash with orders. Postage paid.

Wafers, 4 inch for standard	\$1.25
Wafers, 3 inch for style K	1.00
Thermometers, Incubator	1.25
Thermometers, Brooder	1.00
Combination flue for incubator	.50
Lamp, complete for style K, (State No. of incubator)	2.00
6x12 9/16 Bowl (specify burner size)	1.25
Burner	1.00

Lamp, complete for standard Queen (single burner, state No. of incubator)	2.50
Bowl (specify burner size)	1.50
Burner	1.00
Lamp, complete double burner	5.00
Bowl only (oval)	3.00
Burner	1.00
Wicks, blue flame, each 5c; doz	.50
Hygrometer, incubator	3.00
Electric heater attachments:	
Single element	20.00
Double element	22.50
Write for prices on other incubator or brooder repairs.	

POULTRY SUPPLIES

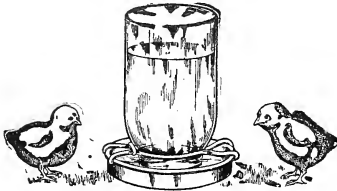
Feed Troughs

Made of galvanized sheet iron molded into trough shape, will hold liquid as well as dry feed. Gable shaped top prevents waste of feed.

10 inch size, postpaid, each	\$.30
One-half dozen, add postage	1.25
20 inch size, postpaid, each	\$.45
One-half dozen, add postage	2.00

Automatic Fountain and Feeder

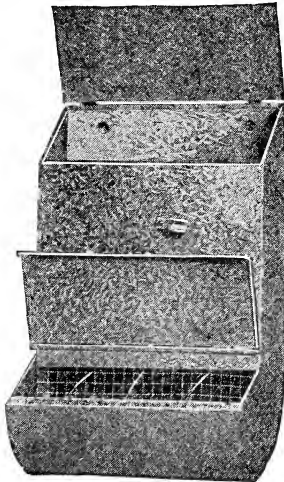
This feeder is indispensable for feeding and watering chicks. It fits any size fruit jar. Is made of heavy zinc, with spring clamp. Jars are not included.



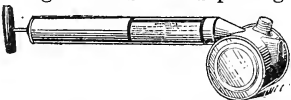
5 inch pan, with spring clamp, postpaid, each \$.20
One-half dozen, add postage80
One dozen, add postage	1.50

Mash Hopper

A good hopper is necessary for feeding dry mash as it is constructed to prevent waste of feed. It may be suspended from the wall of the house and requires little room.



16 qt., 12 inch in length, each	\$1.75
Weight 4 lbs. Add postage	
24 qt., 24 inch in length, each	\$2.50
Weight 7 lbs. Add postage	



Sprayers

Banner Compressed Air Sprayer—A general purpose sprayer for fruit trees, gardens, and farm uses. This sprayer has a cylinder of brass tubing extending thru the middle, which will permit a heavy compression. The nozzle is made of brass

and is adjustable. Capacity of tank 3½ gallons. Weight 11 lbs.

Each.....\$7.00. Add postage.

Moe's Special Sprayer—A single tube tin sprayer for making a fine mist of oils and poison solutions. Just the sprayer for use in the rose garden and in the poultry house. Weight 2 lbs.

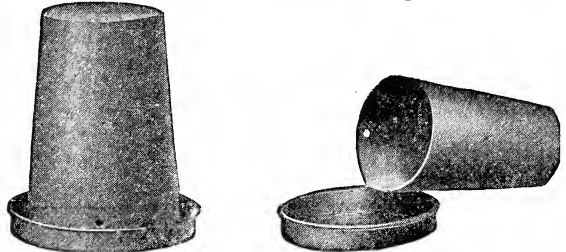
Each.....50c. Add postage.

Moe's Midget Sprayer—A small single tube tin sprayer for household use. Weight 1 lb.

Each.....35c. Add postage.

Drinking Fountain

A metal fountain for feeding milk or for water. Fill the container, then invert over pan.



1 qt., 5 inch pan, postpaid, each	\$.35
One-half dozen, add postage	1.80
2 qt., 6 inch pan, postpaid, each45
One-half dozen, add postage	2.40

DISINFECTANTS

Lee's Lice Killer—A special powder to be used as a dust thru the feathers.

Each.....65c. Add postage.

Avenarius Carbolineum—A long name and a sure killer for mites and other pests in the poultry house. It is a liquid preparation that will rid your poultry house of mites. It is thin enough to use in a small sprayer or may be used as a paint on roots, around the nests and walls of the house.

1 quart, add postage.....	\$.65
1 gallon, add postage	2.25

This liquid is also suitable for preserving wood in fence posts, or for treating shingles and other woods. Write for quantity prices.

LEG BANDS

Spiral Celuloid Bands—In assorted colors, red, yellow, green, black, orange, white, pink, blue, and purple. State color, also breed of poultry as the size needed is based on the breed of poultry.



1 dozen (one color) postpaid	\$.20
100 (one color) postpaid	1.00

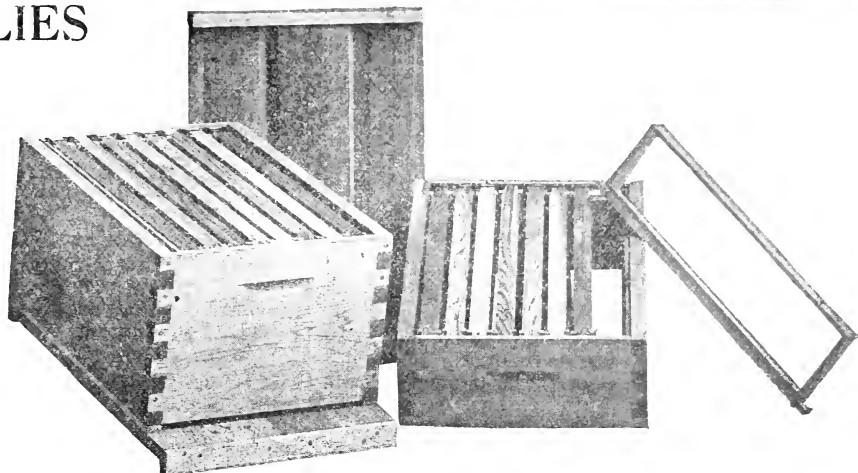
Aluminum Bands—Bands are numbered consecutively, so that trap nest records of individual birds may be kept.

1 dozen, postpaid	15c
100, postpaid	75c

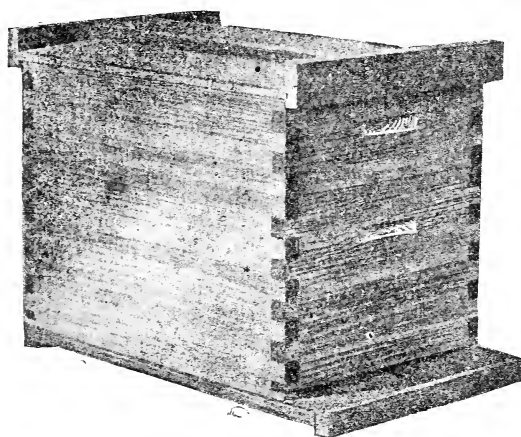
BEE SUPPLIES

Cedar Hives

Our hives are made of the best grade of red cedar. The eight frame hive is most generally used. The body is of dove-tail construction and includes the brood chamber, brood frames, and division board. The half story super is furnished for comb honey or with extracting frames for extracted honey. The inside fixtures are made of select-ed white spruce.



	Each Nailed	5 K. D.	Shipping Wt. of 5
8 frame 1½ story (comb)	*\$4.50	\$22.00	128 lbs.
8 frame 1½ story (extract)	\$4.00	\$19.00	95 lbs.



Hoffman Frames

These frames are constructed to hold foundation. The half Hoffman frames are used in supers for extracted honey.

	Each	Fifty	Hundred
Hoffman frames, pospaid	\$.08	\$3.25	\$6.00
Half-Hoffman frames postpaid08	3.25	6.00

Wax Foundation

Comb foundation should be used in the brood frames and in supers where extracted honey is made.

Grade	Size of Sheets	No. Per lb.	1 lb.	5 lb.
Medium Brood	7¼x16¾	7 to 8	\$.55	\$4.15
Thin Super	3¾x15¾	28 to 30	.75	3.65
Postpaid.				

*Prices do not include foundation. Shipping charges extra.

Queen and Drone Trap

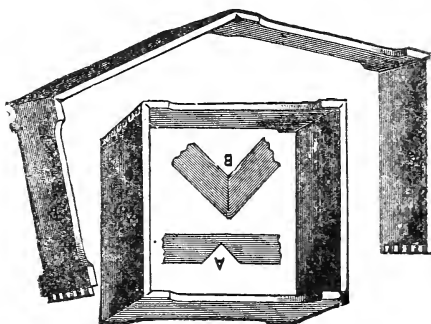
Beekeepers should use these traps in holding queen to prevent swarming. After swarming, the queen may be transferred to the new hive and the swarm will follow.

Alley's Queen and Drone Trap, 85c postpaid.

Honey Boxes

Our honey sections are of best quality basswood 4¼x4¼x7½, dove-tailed.

Price: Postpaid, 25 50c; 50 90c; 100 \$1.75.



Smokers

An improved type of smoker holding plenty of fuel and producing a big smoke. Weight 2 lbs. Each \$1.75. Add postage.

Bee Veils

Roof Improved Veil—Made of best cotton tulle with a silk tulle face. Fits snugly over hat, the lower portion fastening under arms.
Each, \$1.30 postpaid.

Globe Veil—A light weight veil with bars to keep the veil away from the head.
Each, \$1.65 postpaid.

Write for quantity prices and for other bee supplies not listed.

FERTILIZER

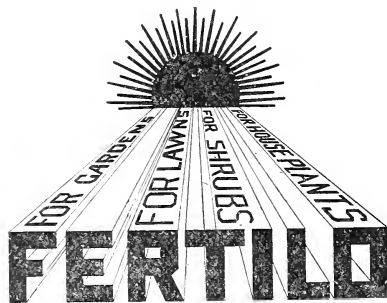
We handle fertilizers prepared by the Spokane Fertilizer Co., Spokane, Wash.

"Fertilo" is a prepared plant food which will furnish those elements deficient in the soil that are needed by the plant. The elements contained in stable manure are found in Fertilo but are in a highly concentrated form that becomes readily available to the growing plant.

The following brands of Fertilo are made to suit the needs of various crops and if applied properly, will produce profitable increases in yield. The best proportion and rate of application have been determined by extensive tests with the assistance of the Soils Departments of the Washington State College and the University of Idaho.

Garden Fertilo—(Analysis 4-8-5). For tomatoes, all vine crops, radishes, beets, and other garden crops. Apply 500 lbs. per acre, 2 oz. per hill. Keep from direct contact with seed and plants.

2 lb. carton 50c, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$4.00; Ton \$70.



Berry Fertilo—(Analysis 4-8-5). Special fertilizer for all berry crops. Use 500 lbs. per acre.

100 lbs. \$4.00; Ton \$70.00.

Lawn Fertilo—(Analysis 5-8-4). This fertilizer will revive a run out lawn and will aid in choking out weeds. A clean, highly concentrated fertilizer.

Apply 25 lbs. to 25x50 ft. area, or 800 lbs. to the acre.

25 lbs. \$2.00. Add postage; 100 lbs. \$4.00; Ton \$70.

Clean Fertilo—(Analysis 10-1½-1). For orchards which are handled under clean cultivation. Apply 3-5 lbs. per tree.

100 lbs. \$4.50; Ton \$74.00.

Cover Fertilo—(Analysis 5-1½-1 to which is added 10% sulphur). This fertilo should be used on orchards which are handled with a cover crop. Apply 8-10 lbs. per tree.

100 lbs. \$3.00; Ton \$57.00.

Lettuce Fertilo—(Analysis 8-4-2). This fertilo will increase the yield and quality of the head lettuce crop. It should be applied between the rows after the crop is well started, using 500 lbs. per acre.

100 lbs. \$4.50; Ton \$75.00.

We can supply you with Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and other fertilizer elements. Write us for prices.

Gypsum or Land Plaster—A necessary plant food for legume crops on lands deficient in sulphur. Increases of 50 to 150 per cent in hay yields are secured on alfalfa, sweet clover, alsike, and red clover. Apply 200 lbs. to the acre every second or third year. It should be scattered broadcast in the fall or early spring.

Price: 90c per cwt.; \$16.00 per ton.

Nitrate of Soda—Orchard and truck crops respond to a nitrogen fertilizer which is readily soluble. Apply about 5 lbs. per tree or 100 lbs. per acre when growth starts in the spring.

Price: 10 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00; Ton \$78.00.

Sheep Guano—A fertilizer high in phosphate and nitrogen. It is thoroly dried and ground. Should be applied to lawns or garden in early spring, using 100 lbs. to 14x50 ft. area.

Price: 100 lb. bag \$2.00.

FEEDS

W-W Laying Mash—A well balanced mash that will make the hens lay. High in protein. \$3.50 per cwt.

W-W Growing Mash—Just the kind of mash to feed the developing chicks. High in bone, and protein. \$3.50 per cwt.

W-W Chick Starter Mash—This mash should be fed the first two weeks after hatching as it stimulates the digestion and gives the chicks the right start for a healthy growth. \$3.25 per cwt.

W-W Chick Food—Should be fed in the litter as a scratch for chicks for the first 6 weeks until they can consume. \$3.50 per cwt.

W-W Scratch—An ideal mixture of grains, peas, and sunflower to be fed in the litter. \$3.25 per cwt.

W-W Pea Meal—If pea meal is fed with sour

milk or dried buttermilk diluted, excellent results in egg production are secured. \$4.50 per cwt.

FEED PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON MARKET CONDITIONS

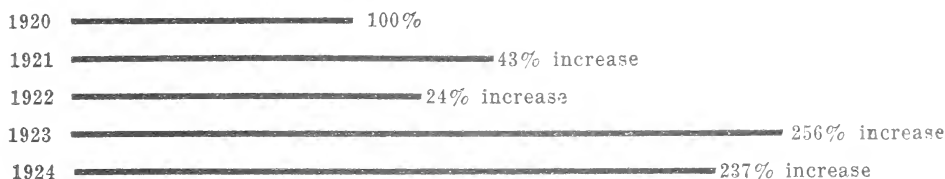
	Cwt.
Meat Meal 60% protein	\$6.00
Meat Scraps 50% protein	6.50
Fish Meal 60% protein	6.00
Oil Meal 30% protein	4.00
Copra Meal 19% protein	3.50
Dried Buttermilk	7.50
Charcoal, hardwood	5.00
Charcoal, bone	5.00
Eastern Oyster Shell	2.00
Grit, coarse, medium, fine	1.50
Granulated Bone, coarse, fine	4.50
Bone Meal	4.50

JUST A FEW FACTS TO SHOW

That

Our Seeds Grow Friends

INCREASE IN OUR VOLUME OF BUSINESS BASED ON YEAR 1920



NUMBER OF COPIES OF CATALOG ISSUED ANNUALLY

SEED SEASON	COPIES ISSUED
1920	4,000
1921	13,000
1922	15,000
1923	30,000
1924	35,000
1925	40,000

WASHBURN-WILSON SEED CO.

Moscow, Idaho

OUR CREED

We believe in a bigger and better agriculture for the farmer of the Northwest.

We believe in the unlimited agricultural possibilities of the northwestern states and are interested in their development.

We believe that more livestock on more farms will insure a permanent agriculture.

We believe that peas, alfalfa, clover, sweet clover and grasses used in the rotation will produce greater returns than any one crop system of farming.

We believe that in the matter of seeds the best is none too good for our customers.

We believe in the work of the county agent, farm bureau and state experiment stations.

We believe that you as a farmer believe in our sincerity and in our endeavor to assist in promoting your prosperity.

WASHBURN-WILSON SEED CO.